Tron County Register.

By ELI D. AKE.

IRONTON, : 1 : MISSOURL

BE PITIFUL.

Be pitiful unto the young; for they have griefs to bear,
They are so new to pain and loss and
life's strange fret and care;
So many things they have to learn, hard
problems on each hand,
And baffled wills and troubled fears—all
hard to understand

Be pitiful unto the tired; so many burdens press On those who in the forefront stand in

those who in the forefront stand in noonday's toil and stress; aching shoulders, weary heads, and lagging foosteps plead kindly words and loving smiles to help them in their need.

Be pitiful unto the sick; for in their shadowed rooms
They brood o'er many shattered plans,
and face foreboding glooms;
So helpless are they and so weak, they

need unfailing cheer To soothe them in their loneliness and

pitiful unto the old; they sit with nerveless hands,
Apart from life's activities, and count
fast-waning sands;
Their wrinkled faces, failing powers, and
dimming eyes appeal
For patient kindliness of love their low
exists to feel.

Be pitiful, be pitiful, ye strong and brave

of heart!
For sometime with the sick and old ye too may wait apart;
But, now, if ye would surely win a blessing that endures,
Let the sweet charm and patient grace of kindliness be yours! f kindliness be yours! na A. Lente, in Christian Endeavor

ELIZA'S LUCK.

700000000000000000000000000 How the Columbia River Made a Match § දී උපපසුව ප්රතියා විද්යා ව BY MAX MCNEILL.

TWICE a year the Columbia river rises above its banks in the valley below the mouth of the Willamette and changes the property rights of a tribe of scow-dwellers who skirt its shores. These arbitrary transpositions by the resistless stream of the river lead to many complications; sometimes to bloodshed. In one case to solution of a problem that had vexed the tender hearts of two young peo-

On Wild Man's island, which lies below Kalama, and is tucked under the high shores of the Washington side, there lived in comparative state a rancher named Walker, with his dog and his son. He was a proud man, and his house, originally a scow, was surrounded by a fence painted yellow. He also possessed a chicken yard and raised potatoes in a patch of ground elevated slightly above the water mark. The dog drowsed most of the time in the muddy foreyard, and the son fished on the swelling river and cut cordwood for the steamers.

Six miles above, a gayly-painted houseboat had come ashore during an unusually high flood and the master of a lonely Missourian, had slid skids under it, put out a gang-plank and accepted the adjoining land as a perquisite of discovery. His daughter had grown up till she was an efficient aid to her father in handling his net and the two of them called the slimy strip of bar home. Their one grievance was that the water was not low enough to justify a fence. They were simply squatters; no more.

men, Walker and Stowler, that caused much anguish to the children, Hennery and Eliza. Hennery tried to blind himself to the fact that his father was a proper cancher, while Eliza was simply the daughter of a scow-dweller. But Eliza knew very well that old man Walker would never forget. And as she was proud, she assumed disdain of Hennery's clumsy efforts to obliterate the dividing line between respectability and shiftless poverty.

Walker, like most men signally favored of Fortune, attributed his own position of affluence to personal energy, and as authority must have a subject, he was fond of slyly meeting Stowler to nag him into the rage of an inferior, and these encounters he retailed with gusto to Hennery and the dog, knowing that the boy resented keenly every slighting reference to the father of the girl he loved. Hennery many times attempted to retaliate, but somehow it never entered his head that his father's place in soclety was due solely to a lucky eddy in a swift current some ten years be-So his words fell emptily and fruitlessly, except in so far as they gave the old man opportunity for shrewd sarcasm.

In the spring of a new year, when the alders on the bank were thickening with foliage and the clouds on the hills were worn thin and rifted with summer, Hennery met Eliza by the Elk Rock, and told her many things that had little reference to anybody but themselves. Eliza responded slowly and with tears. Womanlike, she was unable to see how she was to be made happier by Hennery's love unless the entire world acquiesced. But she kissed him passionately, and saw the towering peaks of the Cascade range as in a dream.

Driven beyond himself by Eliza's kisses, Hennery went, late in the spring, and told his father that he was going to marry the scow-dweller's daughter. Walker stroked his scrawny beard, and called the dog for an executive session. When he had introduced his measure and carried it by two to one, he turned his back on Hennery, drew his flat-buttoned skiff into the water, and went up stream, rowing

with regularity and slow strength. drying his feet in the weak sunshine, The listless pose of the man filled to use for a woodshed. Reckon we'll Walker with rage, and he was of two make a little money by sellin' to the minds about speaking. But he had steamers now." toiled six miles, and he saw no use in letting anger defeat his purpose.

"How do, Stowler?" he said gruffly, as he tied the painter to a stake in

"Purty well," was the answer. "How's the fish by you?"

"Hennery's ketching purty fair. 1 ain": fishin' this season. Too early."

There was silence while Walker lifted himself up by his hands to a place on Stowier's back yard. Then the rancher opened fire. "I ain't hintin' at trouble, Stowler, but I reckon you know your girl ain't got enough comin' to her to make it worth my boy's while to marry her."

paused with one in each hand as if trying to decide which one to throw first, and then weakly subsided. "Go dern it!" he muttered, "I aint a bin a-teasin' your son to marry Liza. "You dasn't," returned Walker, loftily. "But I jest thought as how I'd drift up and let ye know that I aint stuck on his marryin' the daughter of

a man that lives in an ornery old scow like this. Hennery 'ull hey a ranch and he's a place to raise truck and he aint no call to be sparkin Eliza, nohow you put it."

"I guess your Hennery's doin' al the teasin' that's bin done, Walker, said Stowler, hotly, "and it's up to you to clear out. Sabe?"

Within five minutes Mr. Walker was rowing down stream and Stowler was returning his rifts to the rack just above the rear door. He was unsteadily cursing everybody "thet sot them sel's up to be somebody." His daughter was crying vociferously and look

ing down the river. This ended all open communication between the lovers for several weeks During this time the spring rains descended vigorously and the river rose almost by jumps. When the rain stopped and the sun was out once more Stowler looked across the Columbia and counted the trees whirling down in the grasp of the current. After scratching his head he spent the after noon in tying ropes of various stage of decay to the scow and stakes driven in the muddy bank. He explained to Eliza that it looked as if there might be water so high that the scow would

Two days later the skids washed away from under the house of Stowler and his six years' residence was changed. Eliza and he ate their bacon unconcernedly and went to bed, to wake up with the sound of running water in their ears. After a few moments of inspection Stowler summed up the situation in one remark: eddy's gone; place's gone; we're goin'.

"Where?" cried Eliza.

"Dunno," was the response. All through the night they sat on the careening deck of their house and wondered when things would end. At daylight Stowler's eyes told him that they were 20 miles below their old home and still going. "Lucky I corked her seams last winter," he said to his daughter. "She sails along in good style. Wonder where we'll fetch up?" "I hope we won't go out to sea,"

said Eliza, fearfully. "Gosh!" cried her father. "I ain't thought o' that." So he devoted his energies to rigging up a sweep and with this he tried to steer the scow into a shore eddy. But the Columbia took things into its own hands and at midnight Stowler's house was landed with a jar on an unknown point of land. After an hour's scraping about it settled firmly on the new foundation and father and daughter waited for the morning to take possession of their newly-acquired property.

Daylight showed that the scow had peen cast up on a tongue of land that sloped up into virgin forest. There was no house in sight and Stowler swaggered proudly out to skid up the boat. This was a toilsome operation, for in the afternoon the river began to rise again, and as fast as he got everything solid the rising water un-It was the difference in the social did his work. But finally by a crude arrangement of ropes and anchors he moored the house boat between some protecting trees out of the current and rested from his labors to eat a supper cooked by Eliza, who wept secretly.

Two days later Stowler had "beachcombed" sufficient lumber to make everything secure, and in a fit of pride he went so far as to build a fence cutting the point off from the treegrown mainland.

There was one trouble with the fence. It couldn't be painted. It was made of small branches and sapplings bent basketwise. But the general effect was pretty good, and Eliza and her father rejoiced exceedingly. Her father because he was now a householder; Eliza because she was equal in station to her Hennery.

The day after the fence was complete the clouds that had been lying in billowy masses over the hills spread out and covered the sky. Then it rained, and the water that fell was so plenteous that none could see a rod's length in any direction. Within three days the Columbia river was a rag ing torrent, and trees and brush again began to drift by the new place of Mr. Stowler. But his house was fast, and the trees along the bank protected it against rude shocks, and he daily grew more triumphant as he pondered the blessings of a benign

Providence. At the end of a week provisions be gan to run short in the Stowler household, and the man determined to go across the river to a little town to get some bacon and flour. He hauled out his skiff, put in the oars and a big chest and a tarpaulin. Then he called Eliza, "Look here, sis, I don't 'xactly know the bearings of this place. I'm doubting whether I can find my way back unless you show a light of some

"All right," said his daughter. "I'll keep a lantern going all night, and in at ye. But never mind; jist row on the morning, if it clears off, I'll fly the flag. So long, dad."

Late that night, just as Stowler we tying up at the landing-place and telling Eliza he was hungry as a bear, a huge mass of shadow loomed up in the mist, and proceeded calmly to nose into the Stowler scow.

With beachcomber's instinct, Stowler dived inside for some rope, snaked He found Stowler sitting bootless the bulky new-comer into an eddy, on the back platform of his little scow, and tied it up good and fast by the side of his own scow. "It'll be a good thing

But Eliza did not hear. She was staring at the houseboat with wideopen eyes, and her father's attention was quickly awakened to her attitude. "For the land sakes," he commenced, "what's got inter yer head? Ye loo! as though ye'd seen a ghaost."

"It's Walker's!" she cried.

window and Stoyler shouted: "Hello, Walker, how did yer get here?" Walker surveyed the scene in sience. Then he withdrew his head for

ment and called, "Hennery!" Hennery appeared at the door and his face, when he saw the situation, drove Eliza into convulsions of un-Stowler reached for his boots willing laughter. Old man Walker got out and poked around with a stick a while in speechless amazement. Stowler followed him without a word. Finally Walker stopped and climbed back on to his own boat, "Pretty lit-

tle place, Stowler.' "Yes. All fenced in."

"So-o-o-o." There was a longer silence and the two enemies watched each other narrowly. Suddenly Stowler looked around in anger and yelled, "Eliza! Where are you? Ye aint with that

ornery lummox of a Walker? Ye aint consortin' and holdin' conversation with a scow-dweller? I want to know! As he turned to rush into the house Walker followed him at his shoulder. In front of the stove, now burning cheerily to the tune of a boiling ket-

ment for a moment and then turned on each other dumbly. "Bring Mr. Walker in, dad," said Eliza, without turning around, "and

tle, stood Eliza, and a little to one side

sat Hennery, toasting some bread. The two old men gazed in bewilder-

we'll give them some supper." There was a long pause, during which Eliza kept her eyes steadily on the stove. The silence was broken by Stowler, who held out his hand hospitably and said: "Yes. Come in. Walker, and hev some chuck."

"I believe I will," answered Walker, humbly, "if Miss Eliza will allow me." Half an hour later Hennery kissed Eliza in the presence of the elders, and Stowler said to Walker: "I reckon we kin make out to let you hev a quarter of our place here." And Walker thankfully accepted the offer.-San Francisco Argonaut.

Appropriate Fare.

That Boston is known as the "Hub of the Universe," and that Bostonians love beans, formed the point of a joke which greatly mystified the German ambassador at Washington. Calling aside an American friend, the Kaiser's representative opened his heart. "A story was told this evening," said he, which made every one smile but me. was in darkness. The story was concerning a traveler, forced to halt in his journey across the plains. The horses were fatigued and the vehicle had sunk into mud up to the hubs. 'Have we anything to eat?' questioned the traveler of his driver, who was preparing to camp for the night. 'Nothing but a can of beans,' came dolefully from the dejected driver. 'How fortunate,' exclaimed the hungry man, 'what more proper than that we eat beans when down at the hub?" " It is needless to add that the ambassador was enlightened and that he indulged in a belated smile.-Golden Days.

The ancient city of Avignon is proud of her history, "but she is prouder of her relationship to Petrarch and Laura, and she has gone out of her way re-peatedly to prove it." So writes Alvan F. Sanborn in the Booklovers' Magazine. Mr. Sanborn witnessed the Petrarch fetes last July, and describes them in the most interesting manner. He says: "The exercises at Vaucluse were as chaste, rustic and reverent as the gentle Petrarch could have wished. A poet was celebrated by poets with poetry, as a poet should be; and what is more, with the distinctive provincial ardor of which no words can convey an idea." The immortality of poetry, but more intimately the prior immortality of love was the keynote of the celebration, which is all the more remarkable when one remembers that it is over 600 years since Petrarch lived and loved and wrote!"

Poor Outlook for Food.

An Englishwoman traveling in Mesopotamia tells this experience of her "The cook came in with a party: pleasing expression: 'What will you have for supper?' he asked. 'What cau we have?' we answered, with the caution arising from long experience of limited possibilities. 'What you wish,' he said, with as much assurance and affability as if he was presenting a huge bill of fare. I knew what one could expect in these places. 'Get a fowl,' I said. "There is not one left here,' he answered. 'Eggs, then,' I suggested, with the humor of desperation. 'No fowl, how eggs?' he answered with pitying superiority. 'Well we will have what there is,' I said faintly. 'There is nothing,' he answered."-Chicago Daily News.

The Scotch Sabbath

A couple of tourists staying at Lock Ness had a fancy one fine Sunday to go for a row on the loch. They met the boatman just leaving his house. "We want to go for a row," said one

of the tourists. "Dae ye nae ken it's the Sawbath?" was the reply. "Ye'll no get a boat frae me the day. Forbye, I'll let you to know I'm an elder of the kirk. No. I'll no let ye the boat; but I'll tell ye what I'll do for ye. Do you see yon green boatle doon among the rushes?"

"Yes." "Weel, she's ready, with the oars inside. Jist row out to the middle, and I'll come doon to the bank and swear an' I'll ca' for the money on Monday.' -Smith's Weekly.

Cheeky Beggar.

J. Stanley Todd, the portrait painter, was talking about the beggars of different lands.

"I have met," said Mr. Todd, "beggars of every description—shy beggars. blustering ones, old beggars, robust ones-but the most remarkable beggar of the lot was a man whom ' never met, yet whom I never, assuredly will

forget. "All I saw of this beggar was his hat and his chair. The chair stood on a corner of the Rue St. Lazare, in Paris. The hat lay on the chair, with few coppers in it, and behind the hat was a placard reading:

"Please don't forget the beggar, who is now taking his luncheon."—San Antonio Express.

"It's Walker's!" she cried. The words had hardly left her lips before a head was thrust out of the GOV, A, M, DOCKERY'S

Congratulates the People On Happiness and Prosperity.

HE MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS

Takes Pride in His Administration, and Extends Best Wishes to His Successor in the Executive Office.

Gov. Alex M. Dockery sends the following message to the general assembly;

To the Senate and House of Representa

To the Senate and House of Representa-tives:
On the threshold of your labors I congratulate you upon the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the fidelity and impartiality with which the laws have been administered.

The four years past have been an era of almost unexampled prosperity. Every interest in this state has felt the thrill of expanding and remunerative developor almost unexampled prosperity. Every interest in this state has felt the thrill of expanding and remunerative development. There have been no drones in the hive of our teeming industries. Enterprise has been unhampered by the croaker or the pessimist. Our people have kept pace with the marvelous transformation wrought by the industrial civilization of this wonderful century.

Missourians glory in the achievements of their state. The greatest of all industrial expositions in history afforded our people opportunity to demonstrate her proud pre-eminence. In the lavish display of opulent resources and genuine hospitality, Missourians won the plaudits of nations. All the world delights to do us honor.

Our accomplishments in agriculture, horticulture, mining, manufacture, transportation, commerce and other business pursuits could have been possible only in a state where life is projected, the rights of property jealously guarded, and the laws enforced so as to promote the tree.

a state where life is projected, the rights of property jealously guarded, and the laws enforced so as to promote the interests of all.

It is a high privilege to legislate for the people of such a commonwealth. Our bounding prosperity, however, may develop an undue growth of the spirit of mere commercialism. In the presence of such an untoward situation it is possible that patriotism and rugged integrity may be menaced by an inordinate greed for gain. But I am sure mercenary influences will meet your stern disapproval.

Finance.

felicitate you upon the extraordinary satisfactory condition of our fiscal affairs. Notwithstanding the rate of state taxation has been reduced to 17 cents on the \$100 valuation, which is below that of any other state, there is now a very large treasury surplus. large treasury surplus.

After the payment of all demands due the available cash balance in the state

large treasury surplus.

After the payment of all demands due, the available cash balance in the state treasury, to the credit of all the funds, on the 1st of the present month was \$2,116,563,64, of which \$1,050,096,21 was credited to the state revenue fund.

On January 1, 1991, the treasury balance was \$1,078,321,52, the revenue fund having \$172,222,19 to its credit.

This comparative exhibit tells the story of greatly-increased revenues.

The growth of our income is due in most part to an increase of nearly two hundred million dollars in the assessed valuation of real, personal and corporate property during the period covered by this administration, and also to the enactment of the modified beer inspection law, which has already brought \$1,555,70 to the treasury. The fees collected by the state, insurance and other departments have also greatly increased. The interest on public moneys collected during the last four year was about \$180,000, being more than one hundred thousand dollars in excess of the income from this source during the preceding four years.

The state auditor estimates that six

this source during the preceding four years.

The state auditor estimates that six million dollars will be the total revenues for the present blennial period. This income will be ample to properly enlarge and maintain our state institutions and meet all the requirements of a frugal and efficient administration.

The total assessed valuation of all property of the state for the last year was nearly one billion, four hundred million dollars, of which nearly one hundred and thirty-two millions represent the assessment of public service corporations, the increase in the assessment of such property being over thirty-three millions in excess of the amount for any year prior to this administration.

State Bonded Indebtedness.

State Bonded Indebtedness.

State Bonded Indebtedness. Congratulations are also due the people on the payment of the entire bonded bt. At the beginning of this adminisation \$1,87,000 of bonds were outstander. All of these have been paid, and the state is now free from bonded debt. One than forty millions of bonded oblitions, principal and interest, have been published since the inauguration of Gov. List Woodson. The only remaining light. Silas Woodson. The only remaining liability is \$4,338,839.42 of school certificates, which, by the vote of the people, practically constitute an endowment for the university and publis schools.

School Money.

I also desire to advert, with special pleasure, to the distribution by the state of nearly five million dollars in aid of the public schools during the last four years, being an increase of more than one million dollars over the amount disbursed during the preceding quadriennial period. This increased outlay to the public schools is due almost solely to the income derived under the modified beer inspection law and the enhanced assessment of the taxable property of the state.

State Institutions.

It should be the occasion of profound satisfaction to all progressive citizens that during this administration \$2, 452,556 have been appropriated to enlarge and equip our public institutions. The appropriations for the same purposes during the 12 years preceding my inauguration were only \$1,455,955, being about one million less than during the last four years. Former administrations were as generous in appropriations as the revenues then permitted. Increased revenues, however, have enabled this administration to greatly augment expeditures for public improvements.

This policy should continue. Missouri State Institutions.

in appropriations as the revenues then permitted. Increased revenues, however, have enabled this administration to greatly augment expeditures for public improvements.

This policy should continue. Missouri is an enterprising and developing state. Her people demand institutions which, in capacity and appointments, shall be in harmony with the progress of the age in which we live. Ample appropriations should be continued for our penal institutions, the eleemosynary institutions and our magnificent educational system. They are each entitled to impartial recognition, and undue pressure by over-zeal-nution, and undue pressure by over-zeal-nution of public momey.

Reports received from the officers of state institutions of sleelose frugality and business sugacity in their management. I shall not cite voluminous details, but earnestly request a careful examination of their several reports. No scandal has vexed this administration in the conduct of public institutions, The officers in charge have been able, faithful, honest and humane. Some of the institutions have almost reached the limit of their capacity. Appropriations for necessary additions and equipment must be made by the general-assembly. Their wants will be presented to you in due time by credited representatives. I bespeck for each and every one of these worthy objects of appropriation, liberal and impartial recognition.

The eleemosynary institutions, which include the four hospitals for the insane, the school for the deaf, school for the state, including the public schools, the four normal schools, the School of Mines and our great university, should each be the recipient of essential appropriations.

The eleemosynary institutions, which include the four hospitals for the insane, the school for the deaf, school for the site should be fostered by sufficient aid.

The penitentiary requires no appropriation, and the state fair should be fos

fund.

During the quadriennial period just closed, the actual excess of the income of the penitentiary over expenditures was

\$6.246.92. If, however, to this is added the outlay occasioned by the law passed at the beginning of this administration, requiring the warden to pay five dollars to each discharged prisoner in addition to to each discharged prisoner in addition to railroad fare to the place of residence, together with the compensation for extra help and guards employed in connection with the construction of the new female department, it would make the actual net income \$25,276.93 for the four years past.

Missouri at World's Fair.

Missouri at World's Fair.

Missouri's exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition surpassed that of any other state. Her commercial glories were enthusiastically acclaimed. She casily distanced ail competitors in grand prizes, gold medals, silver medals, bronze medals and other awards of honorable distinction.

The beautiful Missouri building was thronged with visitors of every nation from the opening day until its destruction by fire a short time before the close of the exposition. The loss of this building was deeply regretted, but even yet its broken arches, ruined columns and blackened walls are mute, though eloquent testimonials of the tircless enterprise, matchless resources and generous hospitality of Missourians.

The exposition at St. Louis exploited the products of Missouri in mine, field, forest, factory and other industries. It was an invitation to capital and labor, and a hospitable welcome to immigration. It has mightily strengthened the feeling of fraternity which is rapidly cementing the great commercial nations. It has brought the world into still closer relations. It has speeded the dawn of universal peace. It has stimulated the hrift and genius of the nations who are contesting for trade supremacy. It has hastened the coming of that auspicious time when the United States as a world-power in commerce will be the acknowledged victor in every mart.

Boodling.

Boodling.

Boodling.

The exposure and punishment of bribery in connection with municipal and state legislation has engaged public attention during the last two years. The investigation of the grand jury at St. Louis, under the direction of the circuit attorney, disclosed a system of bribery in that city which appalled good citizens. Corruption was shown to exist in many departments of the city government in 1899 and prior years. Many indictments were returned, and a number of recreant public officials have already reached the penitentiary. All the powers given me by the people were placed at the disposal of the circuit attorney during the progress of these investigations. Subsequent to the startling exposures in St. Louis, the charge was freely made, both by the people were placed at the disposal of the startling exposures in St. Louis, the charge was freely made both by the press and in the halls of legislation, that bribery had tainted our general assembly. In view of the boodling alleged to exist at the state capital, I requested the judge of this circuit to summon a grand jury and make a searching and impartial incurry. The grand jury convened, and I then exercised the only authority given the governor in such cases by detailing the attorney-general to assist the prosecuting attorney of Cole county in the conduct of the investigation. The results of the inquiry are known. Speedy and impartial trials, establishing either the guilt or innocence of the accused, are demanded by the people. Whatever laws may be necessary to make more certain the eradication of bribery should receive your prompt approval. The executive, legislative and judicial departments of the state and city governments can easily drive the boodlers from both state and municipal capitois, by acting in hearty accord. The powers of these departments however, are clearly defined and limited by the constitution and the laws. Each must act within the sphere of its authority. Neither, acting singly and alone, can effectually stamp out corruption should it app

armony, the task is an easy one Township Organization.

The people of the counties adopting township organization should not be unmindful of the fact that Section 8, Article 9 of our constitution, authorizing counties to adopte township organization "whenever a majorijity of the legal voters of such county voting at any general election shall so determine," was a mended at the seneral election shall so determine. years of such county voting at any general election shall so determine," was amended at the general election held in November, 1962, so as to provide that township organization may be adopted by a majority of the legal voters "voting upon that proposition at any general election." The legislature, at its session in 1963, amended our statute so as to make it confrom to the amendment of the constitution on this subject.

This change in the organic law, with appropriate provisions to enfore it, suggests at least some doubt in the minds of the lawmakers as to the constitutionality of the act applicable to the constitutionality of the act applicable to the amendment.

amendment.

A number of counties in the state adopted township organization prior to the amendment and the present legislation applicable to it.

The prudence and intelligence of the people in those counties desiring township organization, will doubless suggest before the maxt general election, a course which will give them an organization unattended with any doubt as to its legality.

tate Boards and Appointive Offi-

cers. I invite special attention to the report of the state board of mediation and arteration. The labors of this body have been of invaluable benefit to the interests of the state. The board has been able, wen with limited powers, to reconcile the differences between employers and the differences between employers and employes in thirty-seven strikes, bors have been characterized by bors have been characterized by wisdom and a proper regard for the interests af-fected, as well as the interests of the public. Careful consideration should be given their recommendations for certain amendments to the law authorsting arbi-

In this connection I desire to commend the beards of police commissioners, world's fair commissioners, geology, agriculture, crs, election commissioners, Worla's fair commissioners, geology, agriculture, health, pinarmacy, dentail examiners, embalming, borbers, charities and corrections, osteopathic registration and examination and fish commissioners for loyal devotion to public interests committed to them by the laws creating them. I ask the general assembly to give consideration to their several reports and recommendations.

The superintendent of insurance, the adjutant general, commissioner of labor, excise commissioner, supervisor of buildings and loan associations, mine inspectors, factory inspector and beer inspector, factory inspector and beer inspectors, as the superintendent of the programment of duty and faithful to every trust reposed in them.

Binding Twine Plant.

Binding Twine Plant.

A binding twine plant has been con-structed and is now in active operation at the state penitentiary. It is claimed by those who favored its establishment that it will enable the state to lower the price of an article of prime necessity among the farmers. Executive Mansion.

The executive mansion has been vastly improved by the construction of necessary additions and refurnishing the incrior. In richness and elegance it is sow the equal of any other executive mansion, and much handsomer than most of them. Its appointments are in perfect harmony, and it will be turned over to the new administration in better condition than is usually the case, owing to the fact that much of the work of returnishing has only recently been completed. Executive Mansion.

Capitol Improvement. Capitol Improvement.

The last general assembly made a small appropriation to begin the work of repairing the capitol building and improving the capitol grounds. This appropriation has been judiciously expended, and the improvements are the subject of favorable comment on the part of those who visit the state capital. The work of who visit the state capital. The work of who visit the state capital. The work of who visit the state capital in the capitol building in such condition that it will be creditable to this commonwealth should continue. I have secured an estimate from competent architects, and it appears that an appropriation of \$82,000 will be sufficient to complete the repairs on the capitol building and to make its surroundings attractive. I carnestly request that this amount be appropriated.

Supreme Court Building.

Supreme Court Building.

Supreme Court Building.

The amendment submitted at the last general election authorizing the levy of a tax to construct a new capitol failed to receive the approval of the people. It is not probable that a new state house will be constructed for many years. With necessary improvements, the present building will answer the demands of the state for some time. It is important, however, that a new fire proof structure should be erected without delay, to accommodate the supreme court, its official reporter, the attorney-general, the state library, and properly care for the files of all the state offices which are not needed for the transaction of current business. I can not too strongly urge upon the general assembly the pressing need of such a structure. The present supreme court building is not only an architectural freak, but wholly deficient in modern conviences and appliances. Its rooms are narrow and cramped. It is poorly lighted, badly ventilated, and in no wise fitted for the discharge of the duties devolved upon the supreme judiciary. A new building of the capacity and character mentioned may be constructed in the capitol grounds. It semes to me, however, that it would be far preferable to scoure, either by purchase or condemnation, a suitable site outside these grounds, within easy access of the capitol building.

Under the authority of an act passed by the last congress, the secretary of the treasury has allowed the claim of \$470,126,123 in favor of Missouri. This amount will reimburse the state for interest on loans procured by Gov. Gamble and on union military bonds issued to equip and maintain troops to uphold the authority of the federal government during the civil war. Congress, at the present session, will undoubtedly appropriate the amount of this allowed claim. I recommend, therefore, such enactment as will authorize the fund commissioners, upon payment, to invest the amount, under proper safeguards, in state, county or municipal bonds of not less than par value, the interest to be annually distributed for the support of the university and the public schools.

National Guard.

National Guard.

The general government has made gen-crous provision to aid the states in the maintenance of the national guard. The appropriation for this purpose by the state should not be stinted, but sufficient to provide a well-equipped organization of the militia.

Pardon Attorney.

At the beginning of this administration approved a bill creating the office of aurton attorney. I believed then that such an officer was essential to the roper conduct of public business in respect to applications for executive clempect to spect to applications for executive clemency. Upon examination I discovered there was no necessity for this officer, the clerical force of the governor's office being ample to perform the duty. The office has remained unfilled. I recommend the repeal of the act authorizing this appointment.

Game Law.

It is imperative that a law to protect our game should be enacted. Its provisions should be stringent and effective The necessity for such legislation is as obvious that argument becomes unnecess School Books.

I renew the recommendation made to the last general assembly for efficient legislation to secure cheaper and better school books for our children. This com-monwealth is in the grasp of the Amer-ican Book trust, and it is the duty of the representatives of the people to enact laws to relieve parents from the exac-tions of this trust.

Under existing statutes the authority to issue dramshop licenses in Kansas City is shared jointly by the county court of Jackson county and the police board of Kansas City. At the session of the teneral assembly, in 1901, I favored the general assembly, in 1991, I favored the appointment of an excise commissioner for Kansas City, with powers and duties similar to those exercised by the excise commissioner of St. Louis. The police beard should be wholly relieved of the duty of granting saloon licenses. I recommend such changes in our laws as will divorce the police board from this duty and devolve it upon the county court, and an excise commissioner, to be appointed by the governor.

The act authorizing the compensation of the excise commissioner of St. Louis by fees should be repealed, and a fixed salary substituted.

Missouri Statue.

Missouri Statue.

The president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co, tenders, without cost, a symbolic statue of the state of Misseuri, of heroic proportions, now occupying a niche in the Colonnade of States. This statue is one of fourteen creeted by the exposition company to represent the fourteen states and territories of the Louisiana Purchase. They are the work of some of our best sculptors and greatly admired.

I respectfully recommend the prompt passage of a joint resolution accepting ssage of a joint resolution accept e statue, and the appropriation of equate amount to pay the cost of oval to the state capital.

Lewis and Clarke Exposition. Lewis and Clarke Exposition.

The last legislature appropriated ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the governor, to take the initial steps to make a creditable exhibit of Missouri's resources at the Portland exposition, which is to open on May, 1, 1965. Under the authority conferred by this act I have named a commissioner to make selections from our exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, prepare and ship them to Portland. An additional appropriation will be very soon required to install the exhibits and provide compensation for the force necessary to display them.

Good Ronds.

Good Ronds. I most earnestly invite attention to the tecessity for some legislation that will give us better country roads. The "good roads" question has been agitated for a number of years, but up to this time has esuited in no practical measure for their mprovement. It is impossible to contract good roads without money, and his more, were mprovement. It is struct good roads improvement. It is impossible to construct good roads without money, and this money must be raised in some way by taxation. I have given this question much thought, and am ready to accept any feasible measure that will secure improved highways. But in my opinion there is, under our present constitution, which fixes a maximum rate for country purposes, no other way for permanent improvement except the enactment of a law authorizing the owners of land in a township or road district to employ the principle of benefit assessments in raising funds with which to construct good roads. The employment of that plan in the drainage of swamp and overflow lands was some years ago authorized by your honorable body, and its application has resulted in the reclamation of thousands of acres of as fine lands as can be found on the continent. The drainage law has been upheld by the supreme court as a constitutional enactment, and it will furnish you a guide in working out the details of a system by which the people of each community can determine for themselves whether they want better roads, and, if so, by which the rost may be charged against each acre of land in the township or district in proportion to the benefit derived.

Vetoes.

Vetoes.

In the exercise of my constitutional perogative, during my term. I have felt constrained to veto forty-three bills and also several items of appropriation. I have, however, approved a number of measures, of general interest, but the list does not include a single "sandbagging" enactment. The sweeping investigations of two grand juries have vindicated my judgment in respect to those approved. With the lights of the past before me, I would again approve every bill of general import hereiofore signed, except one, since declared to be unconstitutional by the supreme court.

A very few of our laws should be repeated, and new legislation in some instances enacted; but I respectfully suggest that there is too much tinkering with the statutes. Repealing or amendatory enactments affecting our industrial interests should have most careful consideration before approvat.

During this administration imposing Vetoes.

Monuments.

Monuments.

During this administration imposing monuments have been erected to mark the last resting places of Thomas H. Benton, and former Governors Stewart, Brown, McClurg and King. These stately shafts are a proper recognition of those who served the people faithfully in high public position. There are other great Missourians whose sleeping ashes are still unmarked. I recommend appropriations for monuments to James S. Green, Daniel Dunklin, John Miller, Silas Woodson, and Willard P. Hall. At each succeeding session of the general assembly other monuments should be authorized until Missouri shall have suitably marked the graves of all her distinguished dead.

Many years since the state erected in the cemetery at the historic old city of Ste. Genevieve a monument in memory of her great senator, Lewis F. Linn. It is now somewhat discolored and out of repair. It is estimated that an appropriation of \$300 will be sufficient to put the monument and the grounds surrounding it it proper condition.

monument and the ground it in proper condition. Resume.

able architects, who think an appropriation of \$220,00 will be ample to erect the building.

World's Fair Fund Balance.

The million dollars voted by the people to sultable display the resources of the state at the World's fair were not all expended. I recommend that the unexpended halance, amounting to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, be appropriated to aid in the construction of the proposed fire proof building for the supreme court.

Missouri's Claim Against National Government.

Under the authority of an act passed by the last congress, the secretary of the treisury has allowed the claim of \$435,18,13 in favor of Missouri. This amount will reimburse the state for in- amount will reimburse the state for in- amount will reimburse the state for in- amount should so the disputed question.

The enactment of the modified beer fates the disputed question.

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About two and one-hal million dollars have been expended in the enlargement and equipment of the twenty-one growing institutions of the state.

The establishment of a binding twine factory in the state penitentiary was demanded by the farmers. It is now completed and in successful operation.

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The establishment of a binding twine factory in the state penitentiary was demanded by the

if tional government, for nearly a half million dollars, has been allowed by the national treasury department, and this amount should go to increase the educational endowment.

The display of our resources at the World's fair, for which the people voted one million dollars, has added greatly to the renown of Missouri.

The exhibits by the state at the Buffalo and Charleston expositions were also the subject of universal commendation.

The interest received on public moneys exceeds by more than one hundred thousand dollars the amount received during the office of the secretary of state have increased over a quarter of a million dollars during the same time, and the income of the insurance department, from fees and the tax on premiums, shows a gratifying growth of nearly five hundred thousand dollars.

That this administration has been able to distribute more than a million dollars.

That this administration has been able to distribute more than a million dollars in excess of the preceding quadrennial period to advance the interests of the public schools should be the pride of every parent and every loyal Missourian.

ourian.

The mooted question of continuing the Solitan.

The mooted question of continuing the state school certificates has been settled in harmony with the opinions of the ablest educators of all parties and the policy of many neighboring states. This endowment should stand for all time, an aid to the cause of public education.

These are but the culminating triumphs of administrations during the past thirty-two years, of such excelence, as emable Missouri to boast of the largest cash capital school fund; the lowest tax rate; freedom from debt; the fearless enforcement of law; the protection of life and property; the maintenance of public peace, and promotion of the general welfare.

property; the maintenance of public peace, and promotion of the general welfare.

Within the coming week the administration of which I am a part will expire by constitutional mandate.

To my associates, elected by the people, and to my appointees, my most grateful acknowledgments are due for their unvarying courtesy and faithful discharge of public duty.

I shall surrender the great office of governor without stain and without blemish, Difficulties are necessarily incident to the administration of the chief magistracy. I have met them in a spirit of loyality to my state, conscious of an honest purpose to do my whole duty.

To my successor I extend best wishes for a successful administration; and to Missourians I renew the pledge of theless devotion to every interest of our beloved commonwealth.

State of Missouri, Executive Department, City of Jefferson, January 4, 1806.

Many of those who believe that by

sheer weight of numbers Russia is

bound to conquer in the long run, forget that the financial position of the czar's government is by no means satisfactory. Loans are necessary to carry on the conflict, and it is impossible to make an issue in Russia itself, as the conditions there are such that a loan for even a comparatively small amount could not be taken up. Recourse must therefore be had to outside aid, and though France is Russia's ally, it is by no means certain that another Russian loan would be acceptable either to Parisian banking firms or to the small investor throughout the republic. Ber lin, which has in many ways shown its anxiety to be the friend of Russia during the course of the past few months, is understood to be ready and willing to take part, if not the whole of the Russian loan, which, if deferred, will only be the greater on account for the delay. Recently the rumor was affoat that a fifty-four million sterling loan (or some 1,500,000,000 francs) had been guaranteed by Messrs. Rothschild Freres, but no sooner had it become public than it was denied. Another report was that two members of the great German banking firm of Mendelssohn had visited the czar to make arrangements for an immediate issue of Russian government securities. It is clear that Russia's need is great and urgent, and the contrast with Japan is noteworthy. For while the last loan was enthusiastically supported by the Japanese, who took up the amount with ease, and who are cheerfully prepared to submit to increased taxation, the czar's advisers do not contemplate any further addition to the already heavy burden borne by the peasantry and the workers. Discontent is rife in many industrial centers of the Russian empire, fresh taxation would mean a slackening of employment, and though the new minister of the interior, Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski. has started upon a scheme of reform, he would quickly find himself in the position of his predecessors if rioting broke out in the disaffected districts The hoarded wealth, of which much that is romantic in substance is to be heard, appears not to be available for the present immediate needs of the Russian government,-London Black

When Kitchener Met Defeat. It happened on board of the ship conveying Lord Kitchener to India.

and White.

One afternoon "K. of K." was dozing in his deck chair, for even Homer nods awhite, when the small maiden in question playing with her ball, perhaps by accident, perhaps by design, let it fly into his lordship's face, whence it rolled to his feet. Lord Kitchener woke up and turned upon the child, who by this time had approached him, that basilisk gaze before which the hearts of strong men have often turned to water.

But the child was in nowise abashed. Pick up my ball," she said imperatively. Lord Kitchener frowned and answered not.

"Pick up my ball," reiterated the small damsel, insistently, "Haven't you got a nurse?" Lord

Kitchener said in an awful voice. The interrogative mood was answered by the imperative. "Pick up my ball!"

Lord Kitchener looked around despairingly, but reinforcements were not in sight. "Where is your mother?"

he said weakly.

Resume.

A resume of a few of the essential things accomplished under this administration may be concisely stated. I shall only present a succinct summary. Increasing revenues and economical yet progressive expenditure, is a treasury condition extremely gratifying. Our surplus income is now larger than at any time since the reduction of the tax rate in 1852 by constitutional requirement. The treasury surplus will enable the incoming administration to enter upon its labors without the menace of a treasury delicit.

The last of the outstanding bonds was paid on February 28, 1966, and Missouri is now out of debt.

The tax rate for state purposes has been reduced to seventeen cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation, which is below that of adjoining states or any other state of the Union.

For many years the question of franchise taxation was the subject of thoughtful consideration. A law author-